THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. ☞ONWARD.☜ $1 50 a YEAR, in Advance.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. J. H FULLERTON.

30,000 YARDS PRINTED CALICOES at 3cts per yd and up by J. H. FULLERTON.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

Poetry and Miscellany.

OCTOBER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Not the light of the long, blue Summer,
Nor the flowery huntress, Spring,
Nor the chilly and moaning Winter,
Doth peace to my bosom bring,

Like the hazy and red October,
When the woods stand bare and brown,
And into the lap of the south land,
The flowers are blowing down.

When all night long, in the moonlight,
The boughs of the roof tree chafe,
And the wind, like the wandering poet,
Is singing a mournful waft;

And all day through the cloud-armies,
The sunbeams coquettishly rove—
For then in my path first unfolded
The sweet passion-flower of love.

With bosom as pale as the sea-shell,
And soft as the flax unspun,
And locks like the nut-brown shadows
In the light of the sunken sun,

Came the maiden whose wonderful beauty
Enchanted my soul from pain,
And gladdened my heart, that can never,
No, never be happy again.

For away from life's pain and passion,
And our Eden of love, she went,
Like a pale star fading softly
From the morning's golden tent.

But oft, when the bosom of Autumn
Is warm with the Summer beams,
We met in the pallid shadows
That border the land of dreams.

For, seeing my woe through the splendor
That hovers about her above,
She puts from her forehead the glory,
And listens again to my love.

THE STUDENT'S BRIDE.

A ROMANTIC TALE.

From the Metropolitan.

"A year ago—a year ago; how will I make you confess," said Blanche; "can you remember a year ago?"

"Perfectly," replied the student.

"This very night?"

"This very night. I remember it more perfectly because it was my birthday."

"What were you doing? What were you saying? What were you thinking?"

"Doing nothing. Saying nothing."

"Thinking?"

"Yes, I was thinking. Nothing, dear Blanch, could be more unlike my last birth-day than my present. For a moment I had gone back to that joyless existence, when your voice recalled me to my present happiness. I was alone in my solitary dwelling—alone in my quiet chamber. You do not know what it is to have a home which you enter without welcome, and leave without regret. The charities of life warmed not for me. My chamber looks into a burial ground. The very grass feeds on the mortal part of the immortal. Nay, do not shudder."

"I have never seen death," said Blanche.

"And to me the dying and the dead are familiar and daily things," said the student. "Yet since I know you, I confess that I cannot approach them with the same calm and undisturbed spirit that I was wont to carry."

"Do not mention them," exclaimed she; "they are but shadows over our happiness."

"Picture me there in my dismal chamber." My lamp burning—my books around me. Dust accumulating over my manuscripts, and my manuscripts accumulating too, for he who does not speak his thoughts must write them. I was always more lonely in the summer than in the winter, because my fire is in some sense a companion, not for its comfort, but for its inscrutable origin, its mysterious existence, and its mighty power.—Well, dearest, there sat I until well nigh overcome by a sense of oppression, of suffocation, by the torment of a parched tongue, and heated brain. O, Blanche! believe me that I rejoice to see that smooth brow unruffled and unwrinkled by the toil of thought.

"Nay," said Blanche, "is not that so doubtful a compliment that I am almost bounden to let you see it ruffled by a frown."

"Indeed no. Men arrive at right conclusions through a long train of wearying argument—women by an instantaneous and just conviction. And indeed, dear Blanche, the toil of the slave beneath the torrid zone, with the lash at his back, is as nothing to the stretch of mental labor which, through the whole of that last birthday, had I been taxing this poor intellect to the uttermost. I had scarcely tasted food, nor exchanged words with any human being, when the clock of the cathedral warned me of the solemn and witching hour of night."

"And then you went to your pillow to dream?"

"I did not."

"Then whither?"

"Do not ask me."

"I must know," she answered, with petty waywardness.

"Ask me some other question."

"Yes, but first answer this. On your allegiance."

"I went to my dissecting room," he said gravely and sadly.

Blanche hastily snatched away the hand that he was holding, and with an exclamation of horror turned away.

"I knew," he said, "that I should shock and offend you; but now, dear Blanche, exercise your reason. Throughout the day I had been pursuing a laborious investigation, and went to illustrate and prove the truth of its results. Believe me that I could not lightly invade the sancity of the dead, or approach it with an irreverent hand. It was because I felt the inveteracy of death, that I strove to grapple with its strong holds—because I saw the tears of the orphan and the wife that I had labored through many days and had made it my companion through many nights—for so I hoped to repel it in one of its boldest forms of approach. And now will my touch pollute your hand?"

Seeming'y Blanche did not think so, for she suffered him to retain it.

"And the result?" asked she.

"The result," answered he. "Oh, the result was that I became acquainted with you, and all other results were swallowed up in that."

"Shall I thank or chide you for that compliment?"

"Do not ask me. To a certain extent I ceased to *think* when I began to *feel*. The intellect and passions can never rule conjointly. The one must triumph at the expense of the other. Man might be wholly intellectual were it not for woman, but she makes chains of our passions to bind us down to earth."

"Another doubtful compliment."

It wanted but a week of the student's next birthday—that next birthday was to be his wedding day. Blanche had deferred it until then. Women have a better tact at compliment than men after all.

They were standing at an open window, a little withdrawn from the festive group which were assembling, taking no share in the pastime of the hour, and occasionally silent even to each other. There is a deep quietness which belongs not to joy.

"You are silent!" said Blanche.

"Only because I feel the utter emptiness of words."

"Fill them with your thoughts."

"They may convey thoughts, but not feelings."

"They have done for Eve and all her descendants," said Blanche, with a smile.

"Shall I infer," said he "that women feel less than men—that your feelings are less intense than mine?"

"Because I am too happy both in the present and future to be sad, and you are not so."

"Sad, dear Blanche!"

"Ay, you cannot deny it. And indeed when you are in these silent moods, and I look on you, and your eye sees me not, and I watch the gathering thought upon your brow, and the gradual gloom that overshadows your countence, I say to mys lf that you were never made for the happiness of this fair world."

"You make me sad in reality, because I have the fullest trust that your happiness is implicated in mine."

"Indeed I was not selfish enough to remember that."

"And I was selfish to have forgot it even for this little snatch of time. Perhaps it may be my own individual fault; and yet is it not a law of our common nature always to be anticipating the future than enjoying the present? Come, dear Blanche, we will forget the future, (is it not curious to forget what has never been?) and be happy in the present."

"I will not be happy now," said Blanche.

"And why not?"

"Because you are leaving me for a week."

"To return forever,"

The student had returned—all things had gone prosperously with him. He had made the final arrangements for his expected bride—his relations had concurred in his views—every thing was hopeful and happy.

Never to the Student's eye had the sun shone so brightly, nor the earth looked so gaily, nor the world appeared to be arrayed so invitingly, as on the last day of his return. Never had he felt such buoyancy of spirit as when he entered the house where Blanche resided.

But suddenly a chill came over him—what and why was all this? The house was darkened, the domestics moved stealthily and spoke not above their breaths, a dreary stillness, a mysterious awe hung heavily over all. The student staggered, gasped for breath, asked why these things were so, and was told that—*Blanche was dead!*

They led him to her chamber, and he saw her again—saw her wan, white, motionless, wrapt in the cerements of the grave—he saw the coffin and the shroud—he was among the company of mourners, and heard the most awful of earthly sounds, the rattling of the little handful of mean earth on the last tenement of the earthly frame!

It was night when the Student entered his lonely chamber. The soil of dust was over his mourning garments, but the quiet, self-collected mein betrayed neither haste nor agitation; yet, notwithstanding *this external placidness*, there was an expression in the depths of his eye and the compression of his lips that chilled the heart of his solitary domestic, who after long watching and an enforced silence, would gladly have heard the sound of any human voice. But words of comfort and offers of service seemed like intrusions on the Student. "My lamp, and leave me," in deep sepulchral tones of the master's voice, sent the man in sadness to his bed.

The student was alone—*alone* in the true sense and meaning of the word—and that is not when we are solitary in our dwellings, but when the world holds not an object of whom our thoughts can make a companion. It was the saddest and deepest hour of night, yet that hour so mournful and solitary to him, elsewhere rang with the carousals of protracted revelry. His mind glanced for a moment over the mirthful meeting—the board crowned with plenty—the wine flowing—the charm of cheerful voices—the ringing of merry laughter; but what were these to him, except to force on him the contrast between the festal apartment and his own dark chamber—between the hearts overflowing with gladness in all its varied channels of jest and joy, and the deep despairing hopelessness of his own soul!

"It is over!" said the Student, "this dream of earthly happiness, this delusion of human passions—and it is well that it should be so, for is not happiness another name for selfishness? Witness myself—have I not been loving, doting?—and gradually has all creation narrowed around me, until the great purposes of existence were lost or nearly so—until the world, to my blind perception, held but my treasure and myself! Ay, this is the happiness of the world—the pleasure of the passions—given to all men—the crowd, the herd—they love and are loved. It is the happiness of the earth, earthly. The passions chain us down to this lower world, but, as the links loosen, the intellect connects us with the loftier spheres.

"And yet I loved her! loved her as a miser does his gold, as a spendthrift his pleasure—ay, even as the pious love their God! Science seems a soulless drudgery while I listened to her voice, its gravest speculations, its noblest discoveries, were dull and stale in one cheerful word, to one glance of her laughing eye. One snatch of wild melody from her lip, one echo of her light footstep, was enough to win me from that noble philosophy which mounts the skies, and marks the broad line of demarcation between the sensual and the sage.

"I will be calm however; are not the faculties of the mind of higher lineage than the passions of the heart, and shall they be slaves to its wild throbbings?"

The Student laid his watch before him—melancholy thing whereby we measure life!—he laid it before him in the dim light of the lamp, his eye fixed upon its movements, and his hand pressed upon his own heart.

If the ravings of despair are sublime, surely fortitude is true nobleness. There stood the Student calm in his utter hopelessness, the dim light reflected on his features, with his eye fixed on the silent momento of time, the noble outline of his figure and the intellectual cast of his head partly revealed.—Who can tell, *in the five minutes that ensued*, what thoughts passed through the chambers of his mind—by what discipline the body was brought into subjection to the mental monarchy.

"I am calm," said the Student, "calm enough to count the pulse of dying infancy. I am not yet beyond the pale of my own subjection. The tumults of the body belong solely to the tyranny of the passions, and I who have nothing to hope, can have little to fear.

"And now to my task."

The student took the dim lamp, and passed from the dark and gloomy chamber into one more dark and gloomy. Reader, follow not if death affrights three, for it was the chamber of death.

The Student had surrendered all human passions, had immolated all human feelings—a stern pleasure took their place—he was diving into the deepest mysteries of God's creation—the mysteries of the human frame—that frame so "fearfully and wonderfully made."

Ay, thou my body, part and parcel of myself, poor, and weak, and vain, and impotent, I am dizzy when I think of what thou art; and those powers of tho't which are inhabiting within thee wonder at the strange partnership! "When shall I know even as I am known!"

Beautifully does light approximate with joy and happiness, and truly is darkness the sign and symbol of woe. How undeceiving is the instinct of the child, who trembles to be alone in the gloom of the night—night, the season of evil spirits, for sadness, for sighing, for sorrow! The Student entered the deep melancholy gloom of that lowly chamber with a noiseless step—the presence of death a greater mystery than that of living kings, though it be but in a peasants dust, for the impress of the Maker's image lies legibly engraven there. The Student entered calm, composed, subdued, and with the most perfect and clear possession of all his faculties—but we—Oh! we shudder to think there lay a fair young girl, in the cerements of the grave, and that the Student stood with the long, sharp-pointed instrument of glittering steel, exempt from all human sympathies, all human passions, and aspiring to explore those mysteries which occupied the mind of the Deity in the creation, with a lofty pleasure that seemed superior to all the happiness of this world's gladness.

But stay;—what means this emotion of the human sympathies, this softening of the heart, which passes over the features of the stern antagonist, as he stands with the glittering steel suspended over the form of that young girl? Does he think of the violated sanctity of death? does he think of the sacrilegious touch of the despoiler of the grave of the sister, the mother, the wife? does compunction and the touch of human sympathies press around his heart? No. He thinks of the dear one he has just consigned to the grave—just such a fair hand had Blanche placed within his own when last they parted? the vigor of his mind was gone, the shining blade fell from his hand and shivered into fragments, a mist gathered before his eyes—the strong man stood like the veriest infant.

But now—is it the weakness of his vision, or is it the fiction of his distempered brain?—did the white hand move?—did the faintest echo of a sigh strike upon his ear?—did some low breeze undulate those vestments of the grave?—or was it—could it be the veriest, faintest breath of mortal life?

A moment and all the noble energies of the Student's mind returned. He lifted the covering from the face, raised the drooping form, drew around her his own dark mantle to hide the dismal cere-clothes, and then, with long and patient care, and with more than a mother's trembling tenderness over the couch of her dying infant, sought to win back the trembling, the uncertain pulses of life. Who can tell the anguish of that hour, when, but for the brief breathing-times of hope, despair must have paralyzed his exertions. But at length—oh joy!—the blue eyes slowly opened, and, as they rested on him, the pale lips relaxed into a faint smile, and Blanche lived!

☞Speaking of dogs reminds me of a capital joke that occurred here, and one too of the coolest sort. S——, a well-known sporting man, one who kept fast cabs, and boasted on his shooting powers, had several very fine dogs, of which he was particularly fond, and allowed the largest liberty. Seated one day in one of the hotels his dogs wandered around, and at length began to make very familiar with a portly old gentleman, who was busily engaged reading. A moment passed, and the cane of the corpulent one was applied with no light hand to the back of the canine. A tremendous yell called S.——to his feet, with words the entire reverse of soft upon his tongue.

"Who the d—l struck my dog!"

"I did, sir."

"You did!"

"Yes, sir—I did."

"What the h—ll did you strike him for!"

"Because he's mad!"

"Mad! He's no more mad than I am!"

"*Ain't mad? Well, by the Lord I would be if any body was to strike me so!*"

The explosion that followed this icy reply cannot well be described; and S——, dog and all, soon vamosed; but which was the maddest of the two it would not be easy to describe.

Sectionalism.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a card headed by Senator Barnwell, and several of the most influential citizens of Beaufort, in that State, in which they solemnly pledge themselves "never to employ any coaster owned by a citizen of the North, or manned by a Northern crew, to take any part of (their) products to the city of Charleston or elsewhere."

☞A swindler put up at a hotel in Baltimore and had an accomplice in Philadelphia to telegraph him that his wife was ill. He made arrangements to return, but must get *his goods* packed up. On returning to supper, another dispatch came that his wife was dead! He took it badly, the landlord pitied him, loaned him a considerable sum of money on a box of goods, and was—diddled!

A CHIP FROM A SAILOR'S LOG.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

It was a dead calm—not a breath of air—the sails flapped against the masts; the helm had lost its power, the ship turned her head now where she liked.—The heat was intense, so much so that the chief mate had told the boatswain to keep the watch below found it too warm to sleep, and were tormented with thirst, which they could not gratify till the water was served out. They had drank all the previous day's allowance, and now that their scuttles were dry, there was nothing left but endurance. Some of the seamen had congregated on the top-gallant forecastle, where they gazed on the clear blue water with longing eyes.

"How cool and clear it looks," said a tall, powerful young seamen. "I don't think there are many sharks about; what do you say for a bath, lads?"

"That for the sharks!" burst almost simultaneously from the parched lips of the group; "we'll have a jolly good bath when the second mate goes to dinner." In about half an hour the bell rang. The boatswain took charge of the deck; some twenty sailors were now stripped, except a pair of light duck trousers; among the rest was a tall, powerful, coast-of-Africa nigger, of the name of Leigh; they used to joke him and call him Sambo.

"You no swim to-day, Ned," said he—addressing me. "Fetred of shark, hey? Shark nebber bite me. Suppose I meet shark in water, I swim after him—him run like debbel."

I was tempted, and like the rest, was soon ready. In quick succession we jumped off the spritsail yard the black leading. We had scarcely been in the water five minutes, when some voice in-board cried out, "a shark! a shark!" In an instant every one of the swimmers came tumbling up the ship's sides, half mad with fright—the gallant black amongst the rest. It was a false alarm. We felt angry with those who had laughed at us. In another moment we were all again in the water, the black and myself swimming some distance from the ship. For two successive voyages there had been a sort of rivalry between us; each fancied that he was the best swimmer, and we were now testing our speed.

"Well done, Ned!" cried some of the sailors from the forecastle. "Go it, Sambo!" cried some others. We were both straining our utmost, excited by the cheers of our respective partisans. Suddenly the voice of the coatswain was herd shouting.

"A shark! a shark! Come back, for God's sake!"

"Lay aft, and lower the cutter down," then came faintly on our ear. The race instantly ceased. As yet, we only half believed what we heard, our recent fright being still fresh in our memories.

"Swim, for God's sake!" cried the captain, who was now on deck; "he has not yet seen you. The boat if possible, will get between you and him.—Strike out, lads, for God's sake!"

My heart stood still; I felt weaker than a child as I gazed with horror at the dorsal fin of a large shark on the starboard quarter. Though in the water, the perspiration dropped from me like rain; the black was striking out like mad for the ship.

"Swim, Ned—swim!" *cried several voices*, "they never take black when they can get white."

I did swim, and that desparately; the water foamed past me. I soon breasted the black, but I could not head him. We both strained every nerve to be first, for we each fancied that the last man would be taken. Yet we scarcely seemed to move the ship appeared as far as ever from us:—We were both powerful swimmers, and both swam the French way, called *la brasse*, or hand over hand in English. There was something the matter with the boat's falls, and they could not lower it.

"He sees you now," was shouted; "he is after you." Oh, the agony of that moment!—I thought of every thing at the same instant, at least so it seemed to me then. Scenes long forgotten rushed through my mind with the rapidity of lightning, yet all this time I was striking out madly for the ship. Each moment I fancied I could feel the pilot-fish touching me, and I almost screamed with agony. We were now ten yards from the ship; fifty ropes were thrown to us, but as if by mutual instinct, we swam for the same.

"Hurra! they are saved!—they are alongside!" was shouted by the eager crew. We both grasped the rope at the same instant a slight struggle ensued; I had the highest hold. Regardless of every thing but my own safety, I placed my feet on the black's shoulders, scrambled up the side, and fell exhausted on the deck. The negro followed, roaring with pain, for the shark had taken away part of his heel. Since then, I have never bathed at sea; nor, I believe, has Sambo been ever again heard to assert that he would swim after a shark, if he met one in the water.

Watts Street.

A Frenchman stopped a lad in the street to make some inquiries of his whereabouts.

"Mon fren, wat is ze name of zis street!"

"Well, who said 'twan't!"

"What you call zis street?"

"Of course we do!"

"Pardonnez! I have not ze name you call him."

"Yes, Watts you call it."

"Ziz street!"

"Watts street, old feller; and don't you go to make game o' me."

"Sacre! I ask you one, two, tree several times oftin, will you tell to me ze name of ze street—eh!"

"Watts street, I told yer. Yer drunk, aint yer?"

"Mon little fren, vere you lif, eh?"

☞The Tom-fooleries enacted in Boston in honor of Jenny Lind, are thus "taken off" by the Boston Post:

"THE REAL THING!—We have heard that a musical amateur, being present in a room where Jenny Lind was the "mark of all observers," saw a fly alight upon her cheek. Jenny brushed it off, the gentlemen's eye followed the fly till he saw it alight on a window; there he captured it; and pouring from his snuff-box its contents, he put the fly therein, raised the box to his lips, and then reverently place it in his bosom. The buzz of that fly was sweeter than a flageolet."

GOOD ADVICE.—Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the end of a year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking of something that is useful!

RISE OF SENATOR RUSK.

The tragedy of Nacogdoches, and the romantic incidents which led to the Texan war of Independence, find their parallel only in the Roman history of Lucretia and the elder Brutus. Juan Costa was a person of great influence and bravery in the wild forests, but he fell under the displeasure of Santa Anna, and his minion Pedras, the commandant of Nacogdoches, was sent to arrest him. He arrested the father at his supper table, attended by his only daughter—a young girl of surprising beauty and intelligence. He loaded him with chains and cast him into prison, notwithstanding her tears and entreaties. Finally he proposed to free the father, if the daughter would consent to sacrafice her innocence and honor. She rejected the infamous proposition with a blow in the face, when the armed ruffian swore a horrible oath to execute his will on them both, and then * * * * * *

With dark eyes, tearless, glassy, fixed as those of a corpse, yet flashing a double portion of luminous fire, she mounted a horse and hurried away wildly around the country. She halted at every house, no matter whether Mexican or American, and rehearsed in tones of thrilling horror, her father's wrongs and her own. All timid modesty, all weakness had vanished from her tongue, utterly consumed by the scorching thirst for revenge. She painted in passion's fiery language, and with awful minuteness, the facts of the damning deed; she bared her virgin bosom, and showed the livid marks of the ravisher's fingers among the mazes of those azure veins, along the surface of that expanse of snow, now so polluted and soiled, but before pure as the gleam of an angel's wing.

And still, wherever the beautiful maid wandered, a deafening yell of wrath and vengeance rose up against the tyrants. The people of both races and all classes flew to arms, appointing a general rendezvous for the 24th of June, at the residence of the absent and now imprisoned Juan Costa.

It was there debated by the people, as to the mode of attack, and who should be their leader; but nothing being agreed on, the whole assemblage bid fair to break up in confusion, when a tall and powerfully built stranger, who had just entered Texas from the States, came forward and addressed the multitude as follows:

"I am a stranger, but I am also a man; and I owe my life, soul, body, health, happiness—all—all to a woman—my mother! And if I turn a deaf ear to the prayers of an innocent woman, asking my aid against a villain, may both my mother and my God curse me! I go for one, and—should you all stay behind—alone to fight Col. Pedras and his armed ravishers of your wives and daughters!"

The speech was received with three tremendous cheers, and then a general shout, that seemed to shake the solid earth, uttered the first peal of the revolution. "We will go! Death to the tyrants! Freedom for Texas, and the giant shall be our leader!"

And then for the first time, was heard in the land of the wild oak, a name destined to become an echo to the pulsation of all hearts—the name of Thomas J. Rusk.

The next day he led his raw troops to the attack of Nacogdoches, and stormed every position against immense odds, after an assault of four hours, the carnage being dreadful on both sides; and fortunately, among the slain, was the dead body of the atrocious Ferdinand Pedras.

Such was the debut of Rusk in Texas; and from that day his popularity has gone on steadily increasing, without even a transitory eclipse, or so much as a cloud to dim its splendor. In vain, for three years, Gen. Cos demanded his arrest. Mexico had not soldiers enough to take him, and in 1835 6 he assisted to chase the last of these out of the country. Afterwards he amassed a fortune at the Texan bar, and was chosen one of the first Senators of the New State annexed—a place which he may hold for life, if he wills it.

Rusk is the only public man in Texas that has never engaged in a duel; and for this single reason, so honorable to himself—he never had a personal enemy in the world. To conclude, he is a Titan in physical force, with the loving soul of a happy child. He is not distinguished by eloquence of speech, but his laugh is sometimes divine—the clear ring of a heart, sound to the very centre.

Girdling the Globe.

A writer in the *London Merchant's Magazine*, talks of a magnetic telegraph around the world as among the probabilities. His remarks are *apropos* of the attempt to thread the channel between Dover and Calais, by a submerged rope of wire. He says that an electric telegraph to Calais is not a thing which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispahan, to Delhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia. A few years ago, people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the chief ster of the day, being asked in Parliament whether it was true that a war had broken out in India, would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor-General, and I will tell you." What was thought but a good joke in 1843, is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place amongst the sober realities of the age. Nor to the old world alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraphing be confined; for, since the English channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow; as but a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the old world and the new. The old and new world being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet even more than realized; the earth "girdled round about"—not in "forty minutes," but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this.

Time and distance utterly annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shal themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things which, in this age of art-miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

TAKING ONE'S PART.—A gentleman of some notoriety at the west of the town, was the other day met by a friend who told him he had just left a person who spoke very contemptuously of him.

"Of me?—what did he say!"

"Why he said you were over head and ears in debt, that you paid nobody, and as for your word, it *wasn't worth a button.*"

"And what," replied the other, "did you say to this?"

"Why," rejoined the friend, warmly, "I said *it was.*"

Arrival of the Cherokee and Empire City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—3 P. M.

The steamer Cherokee reached here at 9 o'clock this morning, bringing two weeks later news from all parts of California, Oregon, &c., with a large number of passengers and over $1,000,000 of gold dust.

The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama on the 18th of Sept. having left San Francisco on the 1st, bringing down a million and a half of gold and 300 passengers, 200 of whom came home in the Cherokee. The rest came by the Georgia.

In regard to affairs at Sacramento City we are happy in being able to state, that the disturbance almost wholly ceased after the first outbreak. The first accounts as is usually the case greatly exaggerated the number of both killed, and of the combatants. The Squatters fled in a short time after the first difficulty in the streets. Some of the ringleaders were arrested, and are now awaiting their trial in prison.

A few days after the fight in Sacramento City, Sheriff McKinney was killed in attempting to arrest a man named Allen, one of the leaders of the squatters.

Rumors prevailed in Sacramento City, that a band of 400 armed men were in the vicinity of Weaversville, preparing to make a descent on Sacramento, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners.

The wounds received by Mayor Bigelow in the affray are not likely to terminate fatally. It is said that his physicians now entertain hopes of his recovery.

The news of Gen. Taylor's death was received with much concern in this country. In this city measures were immediately taken to celebrate his obsequies and the celebration took place on Thursday last.

Since the steamer of the 15th, we notice great apathy in our market generally, which can be accounted for by the large stocks of goods on hand, and the scracity of money.

Lumber still continues very abundant, and scarcely averages the price of freight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

All seems to be going on smoothly in California. *The accounts from the gold mines are most encouraging* and we could fill columns with placer news if we had room for it.

We are credibly informed that a 40 lbs lump of gold was found on the Yuba river, about 14 miles from Marysville. The gold mines in the vicinity of Humboldt's bay, the Alta California says, are perhaps at the present time fully as rich as the most profitable deposits in California yet know on the Trinity river. Thousands are at work with extraordinary success, and new diggings are almost daily opened.

The banking houses of Henry McKnight & Co. and Wabass & Co., have stopped payment.

Flour is nominally $14 for sacks of 200 lbs; some sales at $13 50. Nothing doing in western. Barley is firm at $6. Pork and many other articles are held with great firmness in the face of heavy arrivals. Gold dust is in demand at $16 26. The amount arriving from the miners is not so great as was anticipated although the amount in the hands of miners and traders is said to be large.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The Steamer Empire City arrived at N. Y. on Saturday night a little after 11, bringing a large number of passengers and $345,087 in gold dust.—She left Chagres on the 26th ult. The Georgia arrived at quarantine at half past 9 o'clock last night with a good many passengers, in whose hands are about $200,000, and a number of passengers destined for here with a large amount of specie had not reached Chagres at the time of her departure with the mails. But little sickness prevails in Havana. The New Governor General was daily expected from Spain, with 5000 troops. The Military were reviewed and disbanded. Much indignation was excited by the ungracious manner in which their arms were required of them.

A large number of muskets were therefore returned to the armory, unfit for use, having been steeped in salt water, and cockades which once adorned the caps of citizens soldiers were appended to the tails of dogs!

It is said that upwards of two millions per annum, are to be raised for the support of additional troops, and other expenses of the Island.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—Yesterday morning a Schooner was seen making her course towards the land about three miles below Barcelona harbor.—She was evidently in distress and shortly after being discovered, struck upon a bar half a mile from shore. Some of the residents in the neighborhood immediately boarded her and found her to be the Schooner Martha Freeme, Buffalo, and a total wreck. Two dead bodies lay upon the deck, much bruised and mutilated. The schooner was doubtless wrecked during the severe gale on Sunday afternoon. She was water logged, her mainmast gone and her cabin carried away. She had been loaded with staves and probably had taken in her freight at Erie. It is supposed that all hands, numbering perhaps from seven to nine, have perished. The bodies discovered on deck were those of young men, each apparently about twenty-five years of age, and when found one corpse was yet limber and warm, the other had been dead some hours. The unfortunate men had evidently taken to the rigging to escape the sea, and had been beaten and bruised by the swinging yards until struck powerless to the deck. How long they remained in their fearful position and how great were their bereaved and sorrowing friends can never know. The grave has set its seal upon the tale.—*West. Messenger.*

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The system of flogging seamen in the U. S. Navy, has, at length, we believe, been abolished. The proviso in the naval appropriation bill, which has passed the House of Representatives by such an overwhelming majority—131 to 29, is as follows:

"Provided, That flogging in the navy be and the same is hereby abolished in the navy, from and after the passage of this act."

The Naval Committee of the Senate, however, on Saturday, reported against this proviso, and moved to strike it out from the bill. But the enemies of the inhuman and brutalizing practice came vigorously to the rescue. Mr. Hale earnestly appealed to the Senate to retain the proviso, and thereby conform to the dictates of an enlightened humanity. After some further debate, on motion of Mr. Yulee, the proviso was amended (yeas 25, nays 13,) by inserting after the word "navy," the words, "and on board the vessel of commerce." The whole proviso was then, however, striken out—yeas 24, nays 23— but it appearing afterwards that the *negative* vote of Mr. Greene, of R. I., had not been recorded, to obviate all difficulty the vote was reconsidered. The question was again taken on striking out the proviso, and the motion was rejected—yeas, 24, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Dayton, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Turney, Wales, Yulee—24.

NAYS—Messrs Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dickinson, Dodge, of Wis, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Winthrop—26.

Subsequently, a message was recieved from the House, stating that the amendments of the Senate to the Naval bill had been agreed to with one exception. That amendment the Senate immediately receded from; but what the amendment was, the report does not say. Even supposing it were the one adding "on board of vessel of commerce" to the proviso, it would seem that the proviso itself still stands, and the degredation of compelling its patriotic seamen to submit to the lash, no longer degrades our government, nor humilities and brutalizes American citizens.—*Balt. Daily Sun.*

OREGON.—The *Brattleboro Eagle*, speaks of a conversation with a gentleman whose brother had recently returned from Oregon. This gentleman resides in Portland, on the Wallawalla river, about 12 miles from Oregon City. A year ago this place counted 30 families; now there are 500. This gentleman is commissioned by the town to purchase a library at the cost of $8,000, which he is now engaged in purchasing in New York and Boston. He has bought for steam mills, in process of erection, $30,000 worth of machinery. The cost of the journey to Oregon by the Isthmus is $600; by the overland route, $150. He speaks of the prospects of Oregon with great enthusiasm; as well as of the desirableness of the territory as a residence.

☞ Jack Wade, on being taken prisoner on board the steamer Cataract, at Buffalo, and made fast, said to the officer—"You have caught the smartest thief in America—I have been at it for thirty years, and have never been caught before."

Propeller Petrel Ashore.

During the heavy gale which commenced blowing about three o'clock of the morning of Wednesday last, and which continued up to Thursday morning with a remarkably heavy sea on, the Propeller *Petrel* was driven ashore, broadside on, close to the Ashtabula Harbor. This was about six o'clock in the evening. She left Detroit in good order on Tuesday, and overtaken by the gale opposite Point Au Pelee. Soon after, she sprung a leak; her fires were drowned, the leak increased, and driven by the N. W. gale for hours under what sail she could carry she made Ashtabula Harbor, and put her helm a'starboard to endeavor to enter; but she was sinking by the stern. This was about a mile out. The sea broke over her, and at once carried away her burricane deck, sweeping overboard several hundred barrels of flour, and other freight together with eight of the crew. Luckily, the boat was loose on deck, and was swept off by the same sea, and by good fortune, was caught at and secured by the Master, Mr, EDWIN WATSON, the Clerk, Mr. A. L. KELSEY, and Engineer, Mr. FREDRICK MARIE, and the other hands overboard; and after much peril, and constant bailing out with their hats, and steering with a fragment of the wreck, they, succeeded in making the land.—The wreck of the Propeller struck the beach long before them. Five of the crew clung to the vessel, and remained on her till morning—they passed a terrible night in the breakers. The beach, both to leeward and windward of the piers, was on Thursday strewn with barrels of flour, hides, ch. sts and fragments of clothing; the officers and crew barely escaping with their lives. Mr. N. B. PRENTICE, Jr. Inspector of Customs, paid every attention to property cast ashore, and under his inspection and orders, the whole has been safely stored. What amount of insurance had been effected on the vessel or cargo is not known. It gratifying that the officers and men escaped so many perils, and that all were saved. If the weather continues favorable, it is considered the Propeller may be got off, as her hull appears perfectly sound.—*Ashtabula Telegraph, Oct 7.*

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The announcement that Ephraim Littlefield is about to exhibit a couple of wax figures in New York, dressed up to represent Dr. Parkman and Professor Webster, together with a plan of the Boston Medical Colledge, is one of those indecent outrages on the public for which no common law nor ordinance can possibly provide.—The following remarks from the *Sunday Despatch* are full of sound sense and right feeling:

Our anxiety for the reputation of our city, and the fair fame of its inhabitants was materially calmed when we discovered that the whole audience consisted of some dozen or fifteen *dead heads*, each and every one of whom, notwithstanding their long familiarity with scenes of shamelessness, actually seemed mortified at the position in which they had so unwittingly placed themselves, and as fast as an opportunity offered some one or more of them eagerly seized it to make themselves scarce, so that long before Littlefield's prosy and drivelling harangue was to have closed, he was left with no one but the ugly, bluff-looking showman who owns the trash, for his audiance.

The wax representatives of Webster and Parkman, both of whom are clad in suits of shabby, ill-fitting, second hand Chatham street looking garments, are without exception the vilest caricatures on humanity and the most atrocious libels on art which have ever come under our observation. And Littlefield is a pure specimen of the money-worshipping hang dog. We never recollect seeing so impulsive and repugnant a countenance on a human being before, and if he was mixed in a crowd of ten thousand and we had never laid eyes upon him, and were deputed to select a wretch from among the lot peculiarly and preeminently fitted above all his associates for the degraded business in which he is now engaged, we should choose him at the first glance.

☞ A Novel Case of assault and battery is mentioned by the San Francisco Picayune. Mrs. Jane M. Wheeler, (a beautiful as well as intelligent and interesting appearing lady,) appeared before the *Superior Court, in virtue of a writ of habeas corpus*, issued by his Honor the Chief Justice, and prayed to be discharged from arrest upon the warrant issued by Justice Hoffman on the complaint of Edw. Caney, for assault and battery committed upon him by Mrs. Wheeler, on board the ship Saratoga, on her recent passage from New York to this port. From the affidavit of Mrs. Wheeler, supported by the oral testimony of Captain Trask, it appears that Mrs. Wheeler, invited some three or four gentlemen into the cabin, where Caney (a passenger) was sitting. Soon after their entrance into the cabin, Caney rose to leave, when Mrs. W. addressed him, requested him to remain a moment, as she had something to say to *him—that he had repeatedly insulted her on board*, and that she would submit to his insolence no longer. Caney, without replying, began to retreat out of the cabin, upon which Mrs. W. walked up to him, and taking off her white satin slipper, slapped either cheek of Mr. Caney. Then taking a revolver from the pocket, she pointedly advised him not to look at her, or speak to her, as she valued his soul. For this Mr. Caney complained to Justice Hoffman, who issued his warrant, and had Mrs. W. arrested. His Honor the Chief Justice, upon the hearing ordered the lady discharged from arrest.

ADDITION TO THE CAPITOL.—One of the amendments to the general appropriation bill provides that $220,000 shall be appropriated to commence laying the foundations for the additions to the Capitol—that is, of a new hall of Representatives and new Senate Chamber, and new library; all of which are much needed.—The House refused this appropriation. It was so managed, however, by the conferees, to induce the House to modify its action, and allow $100,000 to commence this very important and appropriate improvement. The additions proposed will increase the fronts of the Capitol east and west three hundred and fifty feet, with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The conjectural expenditure for this improvement is about $1,000,000, which will make this edifice of such extent and magnificence as to satisfy the wants of the legislative branch of the government, and in some small degree reflect the vastness of the republic and its growing wealth.

☞ In California the Printer's Devils are the smartest chaps abroad. Hear what the imp of the Sacramento Transcript says when left alone;

"It is hoped the readers of the Transcript will excuse the appearance of the paper this morning, as the editors have gone up the river with the city fathers, on a pleasure excursion, the pressman has got the diarrhoea, the foreman kept "blue Monday" yesterday, and the roller boy attended the bull fight last night."

LAWYERS IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of an Eastern paper, writing from Wisconsin, says, "I inquired of a very rough but sensible man in Jefferson county, if there were many lawyers in that part of the State. "Lawyers!" said he, "they are thicker tha nthey are in h—l."

ELOPEMENT.—On Friday last, it was rumored that Mr. Jeptha Roberts of this village had deserted his legitimate spouse, and eloped with a female known as Miss Adel Collins. Jeptha has generally been a wayward youth, but about two years since he reformed, and up to the time of this occurrence, has been a worthy citizen. It is unfortunate that he should have been so far captivated by Miss *Collins* as to forfeit the new character which he had just established.—*Jamestown Journal*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1852.—Aliens who have been THREE YEARS in the United States, and who did not arive under *eighteen years* of age, in order to be qualified to vote at the Presidential Election in 1852, must declare their intention to become NATURALIZED on or before the *Seventh* day of the month of *November*, 1850, otherwise they will lose the privilege of voters on that occasion.

VICISSITUDES.—The editor of the New Orleans *Delta*, who is a friend of Senator Foote, says—"The General came to this city some years ago, with the view of being admitted to the bar. He was examined about the same time we were. He was rejected—we were admitted. He is now a Senator, and we a poor editor.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Lowdon, of Ridgeway, Orleans Co., recently convicted of murdering his wife by poison, in Albion, has been sentenced to be hung on the 22d of November next, between 11 and 3 o'clock. The case appears to have been a hard one. Lowdon was a brutal husband, the father of thirteen children, one of whom, a daughther, was a chief witness against him.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1850.

☞ We have delayed our paper till the last possible moment, in order to get as full returns from the State and the District as could be obtained by telegraph and mail. What information we have obtained will be found in its appropriate places.

PENNSYLVANIA HERSELF AGAIN!

An Overwhelming Democratic Victory!!

Great Congressional Gains!!!

The telegraphic reports in another column tell their own tale. They show an overwhelming democratic victory in the old Keystone! Our ancient commonwealth is herself again, rolling up such a majority for the "truth and the light," as of yore. Our whole State ticket is elected, while the Congressional delegation shows quite a number of gains. In short, these reports speak for themselves, showing a general route of the opposition from the Delaware to the Lakes. Particulars hereafter!

Ohio Redeemed!

With the announcement of the glorious victory in Pennsylvania, we have the pleasure of recording, side by side, a similar result in Ohio. Wood is elected governor over Johnston by an overwhelming majority. This is glory enough for one day.

Maryland All Right!

The Democracy of Maryland have achieved a glorious triumph in the election of their candidate for Governor, Lowe, over Clark, Whig! Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio! What a glorious democratic trio!

The Result in the County.

The unprecedented majority obtained by John H. Walker, for Congress, in this county, may surprise some of our friends in other parts of the State.—Here, where the culpable supineness of the Democrats, and the untiring industry of the whigs, were seen and felt, it surprises no one. For a week or ten days previous to the election, the whigs were quietly but efficiently at work, and the consequence was that when the election day came, they caught us napping, and carried all before them. In the city, where the largest gain is made, our once browbeating and overbearing friend, was upon the ground all day, the most of the time upon his knees, as it were, soliciting and begging the votes of those he had so often before abused. That he obtained many votes in this way we know, and it shows that, while those who yielded him their support under such circumstances, are blessed with an unheard of Christian disposition to forgive; they are equally blessed with an exceedingly strong stomach to digest "hard subjects!" But enough of this—he has an unusually large vote—much larger than we anticipated, and so far as this is concerned, like Capt. Scott's coon, we come down. But is it enough? That's the question! At the present writing, (Friday morning) we don't believe it is. Warren has given Curtis 350—130 more than it did Judge Thompson two years ago—and Clarion is reported by Telegraph at 500, and Jefferson at over 200.—We think these figures will come up considerably If they do, salt-petre can't save our dearly beloved friend, notwithstanding his political beggary.

Whig Professions vs. Practice.

We have recorded many evidences of the broken pledges of the whig party, in regard to removals and appointments, but none more glaring than the one we are about to record. We learn from our Philadelphia exchanges that Col. J. R. Snowden, Treasurer of the Mint, has at last fell before the anti-proscription axe of the Administration. His successor is Edward C. Dale, Esq., of that city. The *Bulletin*, a paper in nowise friendly to the Democracy says: "Col. Snowden has been a faithful and excellent officer, and has given general satisfaction." And this is the testimony of all, democrats and whigs, who have had any thing to do with him.—Honesty, capacity and integrity, however, has no weight with *our anti-proscriptive opponents*. Well, the blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church, and a day of retribution is sure to follow.

☞ We are under obligations to Messrs Laird & Rust, successors to C. B. Wright in the Mercantile business, whose advertisements will be found in our columns to-day, for a very *spirited* remembrance, which we duly submitted to some of the "best judges" of our acquaintance, who duly pronounced it the pure juice of the grape! By the by, as this is a new firm we cannot do less in return than recommend them to the patronage of the public.

Cheering from the South.

A great Union meeting was held at Macon, Ga. on the 28th ult. at which Judge T. G. Holt presided. Among the resolutions adopted was one that the citizens of Bibb county pledged "their time, talents, means, and if necessary, their lives," in defence of the Union. A similar meeting very largely attended, was held at Jackson, Miss. lately. Five hundred citizens signed the call for the meeting. The Union party is evidently largely in the ascendant all over the South.

☞ The *Gazette* says the Fugitive Slave Law "is a truly infamous one, and deserves the opposition of every humane, honest heart." Now, without saying whether this wholesale denunciation is just or not, we beg leave to call the attention of the whig party, as well as the "rest of mankind," to the fact that this "truly infamous" law, which "deserves the opposition and reprobation of every humane honest heart," was passed by the votes of such whigs as Badger, Bell, Berrien, Mangum, Pearce, Spruance, Underwood and Wales—*that it had the sanction of such other whigs as Clay and Webster, and was approved* by such a whig President as Millard Fillmore! Thus, according to the *Gazette*, these whigs cannot have "humane, honest hearts," or they would never have suffered such a "truly infamous" bill to have become a law!

A Crazy Fool.

At a meeting held in New York to welcome Jas. Hamlet, a re-captured fugitive from labor, but whose freedom had been purchased, one of the reverend clergy, who addressed the crowd, *condemned* "the hell-concocted Fugitive Slave Bill" in unmeasured terms, and also prayed that the hand of Millard Fillmore might be palsied because he signed it; and invoked "all the subterranean caverns of damnation" to echo that he did; and prayed God that it might be sunk to the tomb of the Capulets. If Utica don't have a new inmate the Insane Assylum won't get its due.

"Democratic whig ticket," they call it in Pennsylvania. This is like "divine devil," or "honest Gulphin."—*Boston Post.*

True, O Priest!—"democratic whigs" and "honest Gulphins" in Pennsylvania are all "tarred with the same stick."

The Butler District.

We learn that Gillmore, democrat, in Butler has some 300 majority. This, we think, renders his election sure. Good.

The Fugitive Slave Bill.

In some sections of the North, and particularly where large numbers of fugitive slaves have been harbored, as in Pittsburgh, Oswego, etc. etc., considerable feeling is attempted to be got up in opposition to the peaceable operation of this measure of the compromise. Indeed, it is boldly proclaimed through the colums of a certain class of papers, most of them supporters of the administration of President Fillmore, who *approved* and signed the bill, that the "law can never be fully enforced in Pennsylvania," with much more of the same tenor; and also assuring such fugitives as this law reaches that it is "unnecessary" for them to "take up their line of march for Canada," to escape its operation. This is all wrong, and no true friend of the escaped slave ought to give such advice. They should tell the fugitive, "The Constitutional injunction is against you—*that* is imperative upon us, and we must obey it when called upon—the door is yet open; go!" A contrary course is but carrying into effect the "higher-law" doctrines of Mr. Senator Seward, and must result in much injury to those who preach it, as well as those for whose benefit it is preached. The law of the revolver and the bowie-knife, when administered by the fugitive, will not be sustained, even in the north, when brought in conflict with the agents of the law *of the* Constitution. Besides, such mischievous and incendiary doctrine comes with very ill grace truly from those who let no occasion slip to prate about their love for the "supremacy of the law," and the "broad seal" of the states and the nation. It should be the highest privilege of an American citizen to yield obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, and that Editor who counsels his readers otherwise is totally unworthy of the liberty he thus basely abuses. If the Constitution and law is deemed wrong, there is a legal remedy; but until that remedy is applied, it is the duty of every citizen, no matter how much he may detest slavery, to see that its requirements are fully and *impartially* carried out. That Constitution provides that "no person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but *shall be delivered up* on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." Each state which participated in the framing of that Constitution, as well as each one which has since entered the compact, has agreed to support it in *all* its provisions; and that agreement is binding upon every individual citizen of those states. So long as the above clause remains in the Constitution, so long is it the duty of *Congress to pass suitable and efficient laws* for the carrying of it into effect. If it is argued that a contrary course should be taken in regard to this one provision, because it may be against the wishes or the feelings of a portion of the non-slaveholding states, then is a blow aimed at the Constitution itself; for if one part of it may be violated with impunity, then certainly another part of it can be, and in a short time the Constitution itself would become a dead letter, and the Union practically dissolved.—Viewed in this light, and I we can view it in no other, the "conscience" of a man (his inclination, interest or will) has nothing to do with the execution of the law. It is there—part and parcel of that sacred instrument, the Constitution—and as long as we of the north claim its protecting folds for ourselves we should be willing that it should extend the same *to others. And upon this point we beg leave to* call the attention of our "higher law" opponents to the following extract from an opinion of Judge JOHN MCLANE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a late fugitive slave case in Indiana. It is language which all should read, and every friend of the Union adopt as his own. It is well known that the Judge is a free-soiler, or rather an Abolitionist, but the "law and the testimony," he says, must be obeyed let our feelings or prejudices be what they may:

"Society has a claim upon all its citizens. General rules have been adopted, in the form of laws, for the protection of the rights of persons and things. These laws lie at the foundation of the social compact and their observance is essential to the maintenance of civilization. In these matters, the law, *and not the conscience*, constitute the rule of action. You become unfaithful to the solemn injunctions you have taken upon yourselves when you yield to an influence which you call conscience, that places you above the law and the testimony. Such a rule can apply only to individuals; and when assumed as a basis of action on the rights of others, it is *utterly destructive of all law.* What may be deemed a conscientious act by one individual, may be held criminal by another. In the view of one, the act is *meritorious; in the view of the other, it should be* punished as a crime. And each has the same right, acting under the dictates of his conscience, to carry out his own. This would overturn the basis of society.—We must stand by the law. We have sworn to maintain it. It is expected that the citizens of the free states should be opposed to slavery. But with the abstract principles of slavery we have nothing to do. As a political question there could be no difference of opinion among us on the subject. But our duty is found in the constitution of the Union, as constructed by the Supreme Court. The fugitives from labor we are bound, by the highest obligations, to deliver up on claim of the master being made; and there is no State power which can release the slave from legal custody of his master. The chief glory and excellence of our institutions consist in the supremacy of the law.

"In regard to the arrest of fugitives from labor, the law does not impose active duties on our citizens generally. They are not prohibited from exercising the ordinary charities of life towards the fugitive. To secrete him or to convey him from the reach of his master, or to rescue him when in legal custody, is forbidden; and for doing this a liability is incurred. This gives no one a just ground of complaint. He is only to refrain from an express violation of the law, which operates to the injury of his neighbor. Is this a hardship? No law-abiding man can consider it. He cannot claim a right to do that which the law forbids, without striking at the base of society. If the law be unwise or impolitic, let it be changed in the mode prescribed; but so long as it remains the law, every good citizen will conform it. And every one who arrays himself *against it, and endeavors by open or secret means* to bring it into contempt so that it may be violated with impunity, is an enemy to the best interests of his country."

☞ There are some things we like small, but they are not of the political small-potatoe kind. The *Gazette, in noticing the Democratic meeting on* Monday evening, takes particular pains to say that one of the speakers, Mr. Marshall, spoke *against* the Constitutional amendment, thereby leaving its readers to infer that that gentleman's views were those of his party, whereas the Editor very well knows such is not the fact. On the contrary Judge Thompson immediately followed in *favor* of the amendment, and the vote on Tuesday shows that it received the votes of as many democrats as whigs in proportion to their strength. This is the kind of small things we don't like, for it is without excuse.

The Crawford District.

We regret to learn that our friend *Shattuck* has been defeated for Congress, in the Mercer, Venango and Crawford district. We confidentally anticipated a different result, but he has undoubtedly "fell among thieves," and hence the result.

☞ Crawford county has elected Van Horne, whig, and Patton, volunteer democrat to the Legislature!

☞ Gary-ish—Announcing the result in a district composed of 7 county upon reported returns from 6 towns in one county!

MEN AND THINGS IN BOSTON.—No. 7.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

The Bostonians are a reading people, as one may correctly surmise from the number of their newspapers; their circulating libraries, and their numerous well supported bookstores. There are published in this city eighty-three newspapers; 11 of which are daily, 52 weekly, and 20 monthly, besides magazines and periodicals. All this printed matter cannot fail to produce an effect. Indeed, I will venture to say that no city in the world, of the same population, can produce more well-red persons than Boston; persons who read "books that are books;" who study good authors; who do not spend their time poring over printed pages for amusement alone. The Press is an engine more potent than any other, and its wheels are not suffered to rust in this bookish town.

The Mercantile Library Association, being an association of which I am a member, I feel bound to notice—not to puff, as it needs no boasting blast from any one. It was established in 1820 by a few merchant's clerks. It struggled against difficulties for a few years, but perseverance conquered them all, and to-day it has a library of 8000 volumes, and a list of members numbering 1600; all, with scarcely an exception, young men and boys in the employ of merchants. Connected with their library, the Association has a reading room well stocked with all the leading American and English papers, magazines and reviews. Once a week, six months in the year, such members as choose exercise themselves in debate, declamation, and composition. In the winter a course of lectures, by distinguished scientific and literary men, is given before them. The Mechanic's Apprentices have a similar institution.

Out of the 150,000 souls in old Boston enough are found to patronize five Theatres or playhouses: of which the Museum is the most popular. Connected with its stage is a large, magnificent and well arranged collection of paintings and curiosities. Moses Kimball, the Barnum of Boston, is the chief proprietor. The stock company of the establishment is one of the best, if not the very best, in town; and Kimball is not afraid to engage the dramatic stars, although the Boston and Howard usually monopolize them. Panoramas, ever since the advent of Banvard, have been popular with us, and they deserve to be so everywhere. They combine instruction with amusement: just the sort of thing for the people. The Bostonians, also, pay attention to music. They believe with Shakspeare, that one—

> "——— who is not moved
> By the concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

And in this they are right. All Concerts, of any merit, are well supported, and Opera managers never leave Boson with empty pockets. The numerous bands in the city are not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the country. Street musicians, though *something of a bore, are looked kindly upon*, and if their ruddy cheeks do not belie them, they glean a generous living.

Oh! if the people of Boston were as pious and truly religious as their churches would seem to indicate, what a most notable place for piety and goodness this same Boston would be. I say flatly, with the fear of God before my eyes, they are not; no sir, their ninety-five churches, "boring the moon" with their tall sharp spires, laden with ornament and made beautiful to look upon, are emblems of their hearts—hollow six days in the week. Like Sancho Panza, "I say no more." People ought to be good, though, who can afford to build one-hundred-thousand-dollar churches; who can sit on their velvet cushions, in their mahogany pews, and listen to a well-fed preacher in broadcloth who receives for his *holy services the snug little sum of $3000 a year.* Yes, they ought to be good; but are they, if while they are lulled to sleep by sacred music beneath the carved roofs of these costly temples, they let Want and Misery walk the streets, and exclude all except those who have sufficient of this world's gear to buy a seat?—that's the question! St. Paul's is the ultra aristocratic Church, and to a tiptop Heaven its congregation doubtless mean to go. A man must possess fifty or a hundred thousand dollars (I forget which) before he can claim a seat within the *christian* walls of St. Pauls. Whether this is true or false, "I tell it to you as 'twas told to me." At any rate, I never tried to gain entrance—it don't look inviting—too much like a prison. J. T. Buckingham, when editor of the *Courier*, advertised for a bell for this church that would ring so as to be heard by *none save its own especial congregation. A fair* hit, was'nt it?

The Schools of Boston are so celebrated they need no remark from me. Its Hotels are, also, equally well known, and the "weary traveler" cannot run amiss of "good houses" in the "Tri-mount city".—The Revere and the Tremont stand the highest, the former rather leading. A splendid House is the Revere, and in it Jinny Lind has taken appartments, and in honor of her stay it now has the Swedish flag waving over it. Yours, &c. SCRIBO.

THE CHOLERA BAFFLED.—In the very height of the cholera in this city last year,—viz: the 20th of June, 1849—Dr. Turner, the chromo-thermalist, published in the New York Sun an essay, demonstrating, by arguments drawn from reason and experience, that the most reliable efficacious remedy for the epidemic, is an emetic sufficiently active to assist the efforts of Nature in cleansing the system. This was thought at the time, rather a bold proposition, and as taking the "bull by the horns" in defiance of the true faculty. The proposition has been very well sustained, however.—Emetics of various kinds have been employed advantageously in various parts of the country. The simplist form is that prescribed by one of our sea captains—Captain Peabody, of the packet ship Isaac Wright, in a letter to Dr. Turner, in July last, viz: "A tablespoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of red pepper, in a tumbler of hot water"—ingredients to be readily obtained in every well regulated household. This prescription is simple enough, and one concerning which we are pleased to see it asserted, that it has been used in the western part of our country, the only place affording an opportunity of trying it since its publication with the most invariable success. But there is something more important connected with it, than the mere relieving of patients. The knowledge that an efficient remedy exists, dispels all panic—which every one knows is ten times worse than the mere disease—and extracts the fangs from a once dreaded monster. The cholera is now like the plague, yellow fever, and small pox,—a toothless tiger.

Erie County Official.

We have delayed our paper some hours to enable us to give the following official result of the election in this county. We have neither room nor time to insert it in full by townships, but will do so next week:

Canal Commissioner.	
Joshua Dungan,	3,176
Wm. T. Morrison,	1,708
Auditor General.	
Henry W. Snyder,	3,177
Ephraim Banks,	1,706
Surveyor General.	
Jos. Henderson,	3,203
J. P. Brawley,	1,667
Congress.	
John H. Walker,	3,226
C. B. Curtis,	1,656
Amendment.	
For Amendment,	3,908
Against "	369

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

HARRISBURG, Oct 10.

The Democratic State Ticket is all elected. For Congress—Florance, dem., is elected over Levin—a Democratic gain. Chandler, whig; Moore, whig; Robbins, dem. M'Nair, dem. gain, Dicky, whig, Stevens, whig; Dimmick, dem. Bibbinghaus, whig; Darmer in place of Dr. Ness, democratic gain for the present Congress; Kurtz, dem. gain; McLanahan, dem; Parker, dem. gain; Kuhns, whig gain; Howe, whig.

Philadelphia county has elected the entire democratic ticket.

Dawson is elected in the Fayette dist. dem. gain.

OWEGO, N. Y. Oct. 10.

Bradford county, as far as heard from, embracing 12 townships and boroughs, give Adams, whig, for Congress 470 majority, and Grow, democratic, 106. Report says the county has gone whig 200 on the whole ticket.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 9

As far as heard from the Democrats have elected 43 members of the assembly, and the whigs 38.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct 9.

Johnston, the *whig candidate for Governor*, is badly beaten by Wood, democrat. Sweitzer and Olds, both Democrats, are probably re-elected to Congress. The Legislature is probably whig.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

Morrison, (dem.,) for Congress, in Wilson's (whig) vacant district in New Hampshire, has 250 gain and is probably elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

The State Legislature as far as heard stands as follows: Senate—Democrats have 1 member in 1st district; Whigs one in the 2d.

House.—Democrats have 11 members in the county, 3 in Berks, 2 in Lehigh, 1 in Carbon, 1 in Northampton, 2 in Schoulkill—total 20. The whigs have four in the city, one in delaware, five in Lancaster, three in Chester, two in Dauphin, one in Lebanon—total 17.

Whig Legislative ticket in the city, and the Democratic Legislative ticket in the county, have been elected, by large majorities. The whigs have carried the city and county ticket.

The District.—All in Doubt.

Up to the time we go to press—Friday night, 8 o'clock—we are are still in doubt as to the result in the district. Erie county gives Walker 1568—Warren gives Curtis 350, and there is a *whig* report in town that Clarion gives only Curtis 500, and Jefferson over 200. *Should the other counties come in as* they did two years ago, Curtis would still be elected. We hope for the best, and must say we have little faith in the Clarion report.

LATER. Clarion 500; Jefferson over 250; Warren official 393! *Curtis stock is still good!*

Horrible Murder in Chester County.

An awful murder occurred in the vicinity of West Chester last Saturday. The victim was RACHEL SHARPLESS, daughter of Aaron Sharpless, near Hamerton, in that county. She had been the teacher of a school, near Rocky Hill, three miles east of West Chester. On Saturday morning last, about 8 o'clock, as the scholars began to assemble at the school, they discovered her lying lifeless at the door she having been shot in the back part of the neck, so as to cause instant death. The wadding of a gun was lying by, and the person who perpetrated the deed must have been secreted behind a walnut tree which stands at the distance of about 35 or 40 feet of the door. The unfortunate young lady was about 18 years of age, intelligent and prepossessing in her manners, and universally beloved by her pupils. She boarded in the family of Gideon Hatton, near the place of her school. She was seen on the morning of the murder, proceeding towards the school house. She carried a gold watch and chain, which were found on her person. The report of a gun was heard by several persons about the time the murder must have been committed. The body was taken to the residence of Isaac Sharpless, where an inquest was held upon it, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to her death by means of a gun-shot wound *from the hand of a person or persons unknown.*

On Sunday morning, as we learn from the *Village Record*, Sheriff Darlington arrested and brought to prison, a lad about 19 years of age, named George Pharoah, on suspicion of having committed the murder. He was seen in the vicinity of the school-house, with a gun, on the morning of the murder. Pharoah is a nephew of Jabez Boyd, who was executed a few years since for the murder of Wesley Patton, near West Chester. He has a sister living in West Chester, whom he visited on Saturday night previous to his arrest. When the murder was referred to, and he was asked what he thought induced any *person* to murder the lady, he replied he did not know unless it was to get her watch and chain, and that the person who shot her had not time to take them for fear of being discovered. Similar answers were given to the same questions, to the officer who arrested him.

On Sunday morning, after Pharoah was taken into custody, he went, in company with the Sheriff, upon the ground adjacent to the spot where the murder was committed. He admitted that he was in the adjoining woods, and pointed out the several parts of the woods through which he passed; but alledged that he was not in the direction of the school-house. It seems, however, that the foot-prints were found near to and in the immediate direction of the school-house, and upon applying Pharoah's shoe, it proved to correspond exactly. When told to this fact, he said he had passed along there two days before; but as a very heavy rain had fallen on Friday night; we understand that it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the tracks were made in the soft ground after the rain. Pharoah states that he was acquainted with the young woman, and that on one occasion, passing along the road, had given her peaches, from Emmor Thomas' peach orchard. But the most extraordinary circumstancial evidence against the prisoner, is the following: The wadding from the gun was picked up near the school-house, and on being examined, it proved to be part of the Saturday Evening Post. This was carefully preserved, and when Pharoah was arrested, at the house of his father, by the Sheriff, he was asked for his hunting accoutrements. They were brought down stairs, and in the pockets of his pantaloons, was found a large fragment of the Saturday E. Post, from which that identical part was torn, which corresponded with the wad found at the school-house! The paper is in possession of Sheriff Darlington, and the wad in the hands of Dr. Hoskin. In the shot pouch were found three sizes of shot—No 2, 3 and 5—No. 3 and 5 were taken from the wound and the door of the school-house.

Erie County Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Erie county medical Society.

The following resolutions were, after a full and free interchange of opinion, unanimously approved of by the Society:

"Resolved, That no member of this society shall be allowed to meet in consultation with any person acting in the capacity of a physician who is not a member of this society, or otherwise qualified to become a member on application under the existing constitution and by-laws of the society; and for every violation of the letter or spirit of this resolution the member so offending shall receive for the first offence the censure of the society; for the second offence suspension till satisfaction is given for the offence committed; and for the third offence receive expulsion.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the papers of the borough for three successive weeks.

Resolved, That Drs. Flint, Beede, Vosbur

☞Hon. Daniel Webster has been writing another letter—this time to the people of Salisbury, N. H. his native place. He thanks his old friends and companions for the good opinion they have of him, and particularly of his efforts to save the Union.

Tom Hyer.—We find the following item in the Court proceedings at San Francisco:

"Thomas Hyer, for drinking more liquor than the law allowed a man to take, and for exhibiting specimens of his horsemanship in places where it is not lawful for a man to ride, was fined fifty dollars."

☞It is said that the widow and daughters of the late Professor Webster, are about to remove to Fayal in the Azores, where a daughter resides.—Her husband is Governor of Fayal. We believe Mrs. Webster is a native of the Island.—*Rochester Adv.*

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice' a great Dyspepsia cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, under directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North English Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Findly, Mr. Darius B. Lee, of Greene, to Miss Mary J. McClure, of McKean.

LAIRD & RUST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c., corner of State street and the Public square, near the Court House.

WILSON LAIRD. LUCIAN RUST.

BOUNTY LANDS,

BY the late act of Congress, Soldiers of the war of 1812, or any of the Indian Wars since 1790, an Teach of the Commissioned officers who was engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Land, as follows: Those who served over one year and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; those who engaged to serve six months and actually served six months shall receive 80 acres, and in case who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period and actually served one month, shall receive 30 acres, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, the land shall be granted to his widow or minor children. The undersigned intends to give his attention to the procuring of *Revolutionary, Army* and *Navy Pensions, Bounty-Land*, Extra-pa , and the collection of all claims against the United States and individuals. His facilities for communicating with the several Departments of the government at Washington are such that he will be enabled to bring all business connected with them, which may be entrusted to his care to an early and speedy determination. All letters addressed to him, *Postpaid*, at Erie, Pa. All communications shall receive immediate attention.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. BENJ. GRANT, Att'y at Law.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Elinboro Plank Road Company are notified that an election will be held in Erie, at their office, on Monday, November 4, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

Erie, Oct. 7, 1850. 3dw22

Notice to School Teachers.

A MEETING of the School Directors of Millcreek Town-ship will be held at the sch ol house near Eagle Village, on Saturday the 26th of October, for the examination of teachers for the Winter Term of Common Schools.

By order of the Board, J. K. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. 3dw22

WANTED.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons who know themselves to be indebted to them by Note or Book Account that they are very much in *want of money*, and desire an immediate settlement with them, either by Cash or Note. We do not intend to allow any immediate attention to this notice, as a settlement with all is absolutely necessary.

P. & R. FAULKNER.

Erie, Oct 12, 1850. 4w22

AMERICAN BAKERY!

AS the subscriber has for the last three years been working under ground, and now removed to a new shop, between Fifth and Sixth streets, fronting on Sassafras just west of the Jail he begs leave to supply his old customers and as many new ones as feel disposed to give him a call. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hand an assortment of Bread, Crackers &c., and of the above will be delivered to any one any part of the city. I have also made arrangements with Wm. H. Brownell & Wm. T. Downes, which will be more convenient for persons who cannot spend time to come to my shop, which I shall never be ashamed to have any one see, as I endeavor to keep it clean, neat and tidy, for all I do I desire I know who can, after serving a regular apprenticeship with an "old hand," and that way down east too.

GEO. W. GOODRICH.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. n22

New Firm! New Goods!! New Prices!!!

Ach'ange of gau, e result d upon by

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES."

THE great excitement of the day is no longer about a continuous line of railroad through the county, but the all absorbing subject of interest to the community is the commotion at the Corner store opposite Reed's House. *The days of high prices* are at an end, more goods are sold of better quality and at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

LAIRD & RUST, who succeed C. B. Wright in business at the old stand on the corner of State street and the Public Square, opposite the Court House, are now receiving a large, splendid and well-selected stock of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c., corner of State street and the Public square, near the Court House.

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BY the late act of Congress, Soldiers of the war of 1812, or any of the Indian Wars since 1790, an Teach of the Commissioned officers who was engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Land, as follows: Those who served over one year and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; those who engaged to serve six months and actually served six months shall receive 80 acres, and in case who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period and actually served one month, shall receive 30 acres, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, the land shall be granted to his widow or minor children. The undersigned intends to give his attention to the procuring of *Revolutionary, Army* and *Navy Pensions, Bounty-Land*, Extra-pa , and the collection of all claims against the United States and individuals. His facilities for communicating with the several Departments of the government at Washington are such that he will be enabled to bring all business connected with them, which may be entrusted to his care to an early and speedy determination. All letters addressed to him, *Postpaid*, at Erie, Pa. All communications shall receive immediate attention.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. BENJ. GRANT, Att'y at Law.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Elinboro Plank Road Company are notified that an election will be held in Erie, at their office, on Monday, November 4, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

Erie, Oct. 7, 1850 3dw22

Notice to School Teachers.

A MEETING of the School Directors of Millcreek Town-ship will be held at the sch ol house near Eagle Village, on Saturday the 26th of October, for the examination of teachers for the Winter Term of Common Schools.

By order of the Board, J. K. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. 3dw22

WANTED.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons who know themselves to be indebted to them by Note or Book Account that they are very much in *want of money*, and desire an immediate settlement with them, either by Cash or Note. We do not intend to allow any immediate attention to this notice, as a settlement with all is absolutely necessary.

P. & R. FAULKNER.

Erie, Oct 12, 1850. 4w22

AMERICAN BAKERY!

AS the subscriber has for the last three years been working under ground, and now removed to a new shop, between Fifth and Sixth streets, fronting on Sassafras just west of the Jail he begs leave to supply his old customers and as many new ones as feel disposed to give him a call. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hand an assortment of Bread, Crackers &c., and of the above will be delivered to any one any part of the city. I have also made arrangements with Wm. H. Brownell & Wm. T. Downes, which will be more convenient for persons who cannot spend time to come to my shop, which I shall never be ashamed to have any one see, as I endeavor to keep it clean, neat and tidy, for all I do I desire I know who can, after serving a regular apprenticeship with an "old hand," and that way down east too.

GEO. W. GOODRICH.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. n22

Now Firm! New Goods!! New Prices!!!

Ach'ange of gau, e result d upon by

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES."

THE great excitement of the day is no longer about a continuous line of railroad through the county, but the all absorbing subject of interest to the community is the commotion at the Corner store opposite Reed's House. *The days of high prices* are at an end, more goods are sold of better quality and at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

LAIRD & RUST, who succeed C. B. Wright in business at the old stand on the corner of State street and the Public Square, opposite the Court House, are now receiving a large, splendid and well-selected stock of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c., corner of State street and the Public square, near the Court House.

WILSON LAIRD. LUCIAN RUST.

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GEO. W. GOODRICH.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. n22

Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road Company are hereby notified that an instalment of one dollar on each share of stock is required to be paid to the Treasurer in or before the 21st day of October inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. G. SANFORD, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county and to me directed, will be exposed at the Court House in the borough of Erie, on Monday, the 4th day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of Jonathan F. Bingham, of, in and to the following described parcel and parcel of land, situate in the township of North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Cucumber tree, the south east corner of tract No. 175; thence by tracts No. 157 and 158 south sixty six degrees; west one hundred and seventy one perches to a stone the south west corner of said tract No. 175; thence by tract No. 176, north one hundred and five perches to a post; thence by residue of tract, north sixty six degrees east one hundred and seventy three perches, to a post; and thence by tract No. 174, south one hundred and five perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and three acres and eighteen perches, strict measure, having a frame house and barn thereon and about 103 acres cleared.

PETER E. BURTON,
Sheriff's office Erie, Oct. 11, 1850. Sheriff.

50 CARPENTERS, AND 25 GOOD AXMEN And Hewers Wanted, to go on to the GREAT PANAMA RAIL ROAD!!

THE Subscriber will contract and give steady employ and high wages for the Winter months, to fifty good Carpenters and 25 axmen, and experienced hewers, to go on to the great Panama Rail Road. A free passage and found, will be given by Steamers out, from New York. Persons desirous of contracting to go, will make application to the subscriber, at any time between this and the 15th of November, at the Erie Canal Office, Erie.

WM. TRUESDALE,
Erie, Oct. 5, 1850. Agent of the Panama R. R. Co.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my entire stock of goods to Messrs. Laird & Rust, who succeed me at my old stand, and am desirous of closing up my business in Erie. Those that have unsettled accounts with me can find me at present at my old stand.

Oct. 1, 1850. G. B. WRIGHT.

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, Brittannia, Iron and Japan candle sticks and lamps, bras snuffers and trays, brittannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of

Sept. 28. R. REED.

Borough Warrants Wanted!

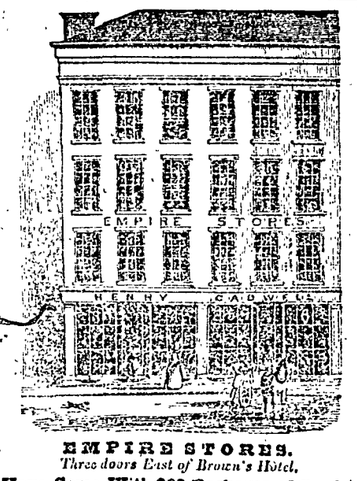
A FEW Borough Warrants wanted immediately.

Sept. 21, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

PRESERVES!

1 BARREL white brandy of an extra flavour for preserving, also an assortment of preserve jars and bottles just received by

Erie, Sept. 21, 1850. CARTER & BROTHER.



EMPIRE STORES.

Three doors East of Brown's Hotel,

Have Come With 200 Packages of Goods!

THE largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Dress Silks, ribbons, silk Poplins, Merinoes, Parametta Cloths, Shawls, Delanes, Ginghams, Alapicasa in short the largest stock of every kind of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Erie, and at lower prices. A good assortment of Ladies, Misses and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes and Slips: Also, Rubber Boots and Shoes, a great variety of Paper Hangings, Window Paper and Shades. Also 6 good assortment of Muffs and victorines, men and boys' Caps, &c.

HARDWARE ROOM.—My large purchase this fall which we are beginning to receive, will make our stock one of the largest of all kinds of shelf and coarse hardware, ever offered for sale in the west. Saddlery hardware, Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Spring Axels, Boxes, Smith Bellows, Anvils vices, saws of every description, Joiners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, and Mechanical Tools of every description, lower than ever.

A good assortment of Rubber Belting for Mill Gearing, Packing for Engines, &c.

IRON ROOM.—We are now receiving One Hundred Tons of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Log, Cable and trace chains, lead pipe, Pig lead, sheet zinc, &c., under Buffalo prices.

CARPET ROOM.—I would call the attention of Carpet buyers to the inspection of a large stock of carpets, oil cloths, druggett cloths, &c., next floor above the Dry Goods room, where carpets are sold daily at very low prices.

CROCKERY, Glassware, stone ware, looking glasses on the second floor—a large assortment, very low.

CROCKERY ROOM.—I have a full stock of groceries, the lowest in the market; white fish, salt, flour, and Plaster always on hand.

P. S.—After the citizens of this and adjoining counties have examined goods in eastern cities, they will become convinced, as hundreds have before, that they can find a better assortment and cheaper goods, AT THE EMPIRE STORES, at Erie, than in any other city, great or small.

Cash will be paid for 250 Firkins of good dairy butter.

Erie, Oct. 12th 1850. H. CADWELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever, and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant apprehension of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

These powerful and effective bitters are not recommended until after the most ample and satisfactory proofs have been received of their value, and the cures effected by them are publicly known in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Stomach, they exercise the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, without doubt, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1851, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver Disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1851, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from commending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The 6th of 8th, November 24th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 420 Arch street, one door below 5th. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of Lancaster purchasers, Dr. Jackson has become led to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters—he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and was relieved from his ailment entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call as his store is the cheapest, and where they can supply themselves outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern time, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *Empiricism*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He especially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Numerous Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and we shall at all times speak of it as it comes from our own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only recalling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor, (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

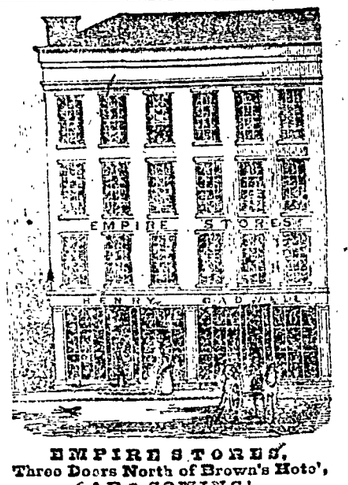
MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are called Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in all cases*, is, that there is none of it used in the practice of physicians



EMPIRE STORES,
Three Doors North of Brown's Hoto',
CARS COMING!

WITH the largest stock of Goods, of all kinds that were ever offered in Erie, and will be sold for Cash or Cash Trade, and No Trust, at prices that no one will believe until they see.

I offer 3000 yards of Scotch and French Ginghams from 10 to, 15 per cent below any Gingham in Erie of the same quality and quantity. In proof of what I say I offer two pieces out of the lot to any one that will match one piece of the above quantity and quality. Also, 3000 yards of fine bleached Muslin, from 6 to 12½ cents per yard, which is 15 per cent below any prices in this place for which I offer the same premium as above, New York cost store is not excepted.

Any quantity of French Lawns, some as low as 8 cents per yard, colors as fast as a rock.

I offer one cord of Prints, and ten pieces as a reward to any one that will produce the same amount and as good quality from any other store in Erie as low as mine.

3.99 Shawls of all kinds and qualities, very low,
2.99 Dress Patterns of rich Silks and Satins, low,
299 dozen Gloves, 5.00 pieces of Ribbons,
39 pieces of rich embroidered Drapery Muslins,
100 Dress Patterns Silk Poplin, silk and worsted Berages, Fowland Silks, Persae Delaines, Tarlton's, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ladies and Gents Silk Wrappers, 39 Mantillas just received, 100 Turk Satin Parasols, 500 Bonnets just received, 500 pairs of fine Kid Shoes and Gaiters, 50 dozen Ladies and Gents, Hose.

A large quantity of Paper Hangings.

Also, any kind of goods that are wanted in the Dress Goods line, just give us a call. I might as well submit the case here for inspection, for it would take a week to complete my list of goods on paper.

I keep my CARPET ROOM, second floor, supplied with from Three to Five Thousand Yards of Choice Carpets, more than all other stores in town can produce, which I will sell from ten to fifteen per cent under their or Buffalo market for cash.

OIL CLOTH from 1 to 2½ yards wide.

Just received, a large stock of GROCERIES, Salt, Flour, and White Fish, at low prices.

I am now beginning to receive a good assortment of CROCKERY, Glassware, Looking Glasses, and Glass by the box. Call and see.

I am now receiving a large addition to my immense stock of HARDWARE, Joiner's, Carpenter's Cooper's Blacksmith's and Shoemaker's Tools—a complete assortment of Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Axel Arms, Springs and saws of all kinds; Saddlery Hardware complete; Forks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, a large stock very low; 10 tons Log, Cable and Trace Chains, 100 tons of well assorted Iron and Steel, 100 kegs of Spikes and Nails at 5 to 10 per cent below Buffalo prices.

P. S. All I ask is, that the community at large will compare my goods and prices with any and I fear not the decision.

Erie, July 6th, 1850. H. CALDWELL.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms over McMilleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—enabling us to secure the fairest of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like charge which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer these dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves: but clear and accurate Likenesses; possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisible Back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparency and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

KEOGH'S BUFFALO
Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers, from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory at the above place, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with more than success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you why in favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability of wood and correctness of action.

Piano Fortes of six, seven and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllister, on 11th street A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH.
Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y 19

PITTSBURGH STORE.
NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

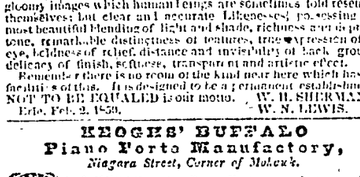
New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh and up GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock on hand will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as any house in Erie or vicinity—for cash or produce which I can and will take something for *Cash*, if not crowded on me by old outstanding debts.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of the money.

N. B. I have concluded to sell Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming low stock of Calicoes on hand. JOHN McCANN.
Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS!



AT THE FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various styles, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of travelling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON,
Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y 13

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.
BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HOY, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Buffalo Up.	Buffalo Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 8 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown and Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line to Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 6—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.
THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!
CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THIS above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 5 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent*
Office at Brush's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spaulding's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and despatch.
Erie, April, 13, 1850. 1618

1850.
TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.
BARGES TOWED ON THE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors of D. O. FANNING, Agent, 10 Coenties Slip, corner of Front st. (upstairs.) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES SLIP.

A. WHEELER, GEO. H. TRACY, E. BAKER.
Erie, March 23, 1850. 4316

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Jackson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

PURE Olive Oil for sale by
April 6. P. HALL.

GRINDSTONES.—Five tons BUREA Grindstones for sale by the ton or at retail, J. H. FULLERTON.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LUSTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Erie, January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 27, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. E. KNOWLTON & SON,
KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATTICE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CENTRE CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Sheers and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Pencil, envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Receptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondole, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, Spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Pans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 8, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and one day O. G. and Gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of *New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not* advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. 3y28

1850. **FALL TRADE.** 1850.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
$10,000 Stock of Boots and Shoes.

OF my own manufactures, amongst which will be found 100 pair Mens Congress Gaiters.

3.00	"	Sewed Calf Boots.	
5.00	"	Pegged "	
1000	"	" "	Kip Boots.
15.00	"	Buck "	
3.00	"	" Brogans.	
3.00	"	Kip "	
1000	"	Calf "	
5.00	"	Slips "	
2500	"	Ladies' Calf Boots.	
5.00	"	Morocco "	
1500	"	" Walking Shoes.	
3.00	"	Slips.	
1500	"	" Gaiter Boots.	
5.00	"	Misses "	
5.00	"	" Calf "	
2000	"	Children and Cuck Shoes.	
1000	"	Boys Boots.	
1000	"	" Brogans, with many other styles of	

Shoes not mentioned, all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found east or here.

Aug. 21, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have the day opened the Largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the follow ing articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 3 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga, 2 hhds. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half quarter pipes Otard and Seignett Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 hhds Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands

The above article s were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. 1f 27

NEW GOODS!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has began to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in the city.

Erie, May 13, 1850. 52

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!
COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, long experience, from experience, that it is the only strict, true and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, as to age and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

JOHN COMPTON,
Erie, May, 25, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards, of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloths and Plain Striped, and Barred, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workmen, we are now prepared to do ample *justice to all who may favor us with a call.* We have made Carnaverons, and to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify.
MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.

CHEESE VATS with Pollers ready made and made to order. Also, Milk Pans of different sizes, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Dish Kettles, large and small Coffee Pots and Boilers of different sizes, Tea Pots, Dish Pans, Square Pans, Canal Lamps, and Canal Pumps. In short, a good assortment of Tin and Japan Ware kept constantly on hand. Also, Copper works of all kinds made and repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Country Merchants wishing to make bills of Tin Ware, can be accommodated with a liberal discount.

MIDDLETON & MURPHY,
Erie, April 13, 1850. 4118

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST.
Firm of Robbins, Magill & Co.,

HAS removed from Meadville, and taken rooms at the Reed House, designing to make Erie his home and to erect here a *permanent* business.

OFFICE on first floor of the Hotel, first door to the right of the entrance.

REFERENCES to the Physicians of Erie generally.
June 29, 1850. 1f7

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Erie Co. on the Estate of Rebecca Donil, deceased, late of Wayne township; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, at his residence in Wayne township, properly authenticated for settlement. JESSE G. DOUD, Administrator
Sept. 24 1850. 1w6

Glass Jars.

LARGE assortment of Jars, all sizes; Glass Preserve Jars, Fancy Preserve and Sterple Top Jars for sale by P. S. CLARK.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Deitz, late of Elk Creek Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. PETTES, Administrator.
Sept. 22, 1850. *6w29

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Frederick L. Sheid, late of Greene township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. NICHOLAS STEPHEN, Adm'r.
Erie, Sept. 21, 1850. 6m10

Doctor Mathow J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.
Erie March 30. 49tf

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and styles and musical instruments, Lamps, Looking glasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low prices*, by
WM. N. LEWIS, & CO.
Erie, July 13, 1850. Gothic Hall.

CONGRESS GAITERS.—Having obtained a patent of B. H. Day, of New York, to manufacture the Congress Gaiters, I shall keep a full assortment of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Congress Gaiters, which far exceed all other Gaiters for ease as well as beauty. J. H. FULLERTON.
May 9, 1850.

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 1, 1850. 51

TO LET.—The basement story of the room now occupied by the subscriber as a Clothing Store, at No. 7, Reed House.
Sept. 7, 1850. JACOB KOCH.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or correct and Irritating secretions of diseased Organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. NO OTHER extract ever *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve.* It *has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the *action of those* which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Gravel, Stone, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving and healing effects of the Kidneys thus marked in Lungs disease.* It is *certainly superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the unreduhtors. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. He will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Boiled Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* Dr. W. S. SWEET INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused Dropsies,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *erases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives relief or action.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *it often* in preference. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of the influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have *three indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease in question. The most thorough private investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you may will use it. It will affect you quicker from any other. And we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to H. Hoffiger in this country will receive prompt attention.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and I will build that which is fallen down, and I will build up on the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An entire returned, new edition of the New Testament, and finally now in print, and time hastens when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to Himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that he will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their faith that it had its origin in the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and widow's ear of affliction and grief from the eyes of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head an I does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quill Pens, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Inks, Blank Books and Stationary. All orders promptly filled. Lemond on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.
Erie, December 22, 1849.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ...ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Polwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	
	Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y;	Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849.

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.

On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Silks, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the ready! Trash, excellent quality, for 31, 37, a Yets., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having but little faith in the "friendship for cash" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to *make it* the interest of my customers to *buy from me.* Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost; hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "turn off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!!!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay Cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,

Erie, March 9th, 1850 S. B. POWERS.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.
SCOTT & CAUGHEY.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850—tf14.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, consisting of Bench, Mould and Match Planes; Framing, Firmer and Dowk Bill Chisels; Hand Pannel Compass and Tenant Saws; Bevels, Spirit Levels, Gouges, Hammers, Broad and Hand Axes, Auger and Auger Bitts, Braces, Bits &c., all of which are to be sold cheap.

Erie, May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings.

May 11, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laines, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. LEWIS & Co.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, or cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the late piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

The Great Medicine of Nature!
AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkswille, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 185 *feet, below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectually cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Deep Seated Coughs, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Strains, Partyized Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic; Piles, external and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy, Scald Head, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by William Jackson, the Proprietor's *sole and only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 69 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

OBSERVE—Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificates of remarkable cures. Call and get one,

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for a variety of diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkswille, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hall, & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company, some black and of various other colors; none is genuine, said to be made from the *Original American Oil.* D. Hall & Co., the ONLY and sole proprietors of the true and Original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called EXTRACT of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street, is the ONLY and SOLE general Agent for the above mentioned district, and that none is genuine but what has his name and address printed in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cents per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold By the following Agents.

O. B. Scofield, Erie; Thos. Willis, Millcreek; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; C. & J. B. Cleveland, Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut. 1y39

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rate of premium.

Ins., Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 1, 1848.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Comtae do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine